



McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT



WILL LEAD THE GRAND REPUBLICAN PARTY ON TO GLORIOUS VICTORY

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—"Get into the band wagon," was to be the tip for the opening of the convention and delegates and spectators did their utmost to follow the suggestion.

No other vice presidential candidate than Roosevelt was even whispered, and it was the general opinion that not another candidate would receive even a mention or a complimentary vote.

The Kansas delegates displayed a large placard over their station reading "Kansas delegation—First to declare for Governor Roosevelt."

Roosevelt arrived at 10:05 and though he ran rapidly down the aisle with his head bent to hide his ruddy countenance, he was detected and cheered wildly.

After he gained his seat he was surrounded by the delegates who struggled to get a clasp of his hand.

Hanna received a flattering reception when he entered soon after Roosevelt, and the crowd of spectators in the seats and in the galleries fairly went wild when ex-Senator Quay appeared.

At 10:25 the crowd was overjoyed by the sudden appearance of another band, which struck up a lively march just as the convention band concluded the Star Spangled Banner.

The new comers were musicians of Canton, Ohio, the Grand Army band. They proudly held aloft a banner announcing the fact that they were from "The President's Home Town."

The opening scene was delayed by a conference that was being held in the aisle beside Roosevelt's chair. Quay, Depew, Payne, and Roosevelt took part while surrounding delegates stood on chairs and craned their necks to learn what was going on.

In the meantime Chairman Lodge chatted amiably with prominent republicans on the platform, and the bands played. The temperature in the hall was higher than on any of the preceding days. Luckily the Philadelphia Press, Postmaster General Smith's paper, had thoughtfully placed fans on every seat and table.

The roll was then called.

"Alabama yields to Ohio," said a member of that delegation.

"The senator from Ohio is recognized," came from Lodge.

Foraker arose. The crowd recognized him and lifted their voices in a friendly greeting that could be heard over two wards.

Foraker was pale, but energetic, and was at his best. He wore a suit of black that was relieved only by a badge of red and blue with gold fringe that hung on his breast.

Slowly he presented McKinley as the choice of the entire country. Every period was emphasized with a cheer.

Foraker began his speech at 10:55. He said in part:

"Alabama yields to Ohio, and I thank Alabama for the act. Alabama has so yielded, however, by reason of the fact that it gives Ohio a superfluous duty to perform."

"Our candidate for president has been already nominated. He was nominated by the distinguished senator from Colorado when he took temporary charge of this convention. He was nominated again by the distinguished senator from Massachusetts when he became permanent chairman here, and he was nominated for the third time when the distinguished senator from Indiana read the platform of his party."

"He has already been nominated by the whole of the American people. From one end of the land to the other there is but one name mentioned for president on the republican ticket. That man is the first choice of every other man who wishes republican success next November."

"It is, therefore, not necessary to speak of him here or elsewhere. He

has already spoken for himself and to all the world. His record is replete with achievements in peace and war; of inspiring fidelity to duty and good works accomplished."

"Four years ago the American people confided to him their highest and most sacred trust. What has been the result? When he entered office he found business paralyzed and he has brought prosperity unprecedented to this country. He found labor idle, he gave it employment; he found despair and gave the people prosperity and buoyant hopes. He found mills, shops, and mines closed, and he opened them to people everywhere."

He said the people had put to sleep for ever in the catacombs of American politics the 16 to 1 issue, along the "Lost Cause."

"The man already nominated by the convention has surmounted every difficulty that has arisen. He has opened the door of China and advanced our interests in every land. But this not surprising. It was anticipated."

"When he was nominated four years ago at St. Louis, we all knew he was brave, able, faithful, and the greatest achievements were his in time of peace. He never dreamed of war then. War, however, came in spite of all he could do to avert it—came upon us. We were unprepared for war, but the Americans met the situation promptly, and there had never been a brighter chapter in our history than that."

"Our present chief executive has shown his wisdom and his unequalled diplomacy. In his hands the destinies of the party will be carried to a triumphant victory next November (great cheering). I nominate for president of the United States, WILLIAM McKINLEY, of the United States."

A scene of wild enthusiasm followed the mention of McKinley's name at the close of Foraker's speech. Delegates and spectators were on their feet in an instant. A roar of approval filled the building, and the great crowd waved their fans and danced with delight. In two minutes the demonstration seemed to die away, then it was renewed again.

The yells were ear-splitting. Suddenly there appeared from hundreds of places red, white, and blue plumes that were a feature of the nomination scenes at St. Louis. Banners designating the state delegations were torn from their fastenings and waved in the air.

Kansas with its Roosevelt banner started towards the stage. All the convention fell in line. Hawaii's maroon colored banner was the most conspicuous in the line. The standard bearers marched about the aisle and then massed on the stage.

When the Hawaii delegation reached the elevation American flags were draped by enthusiastic delegates about the standard of the islander.

Someone handed one of the long plumes to Hanna. He waved it in harmony. A chorus of cheers followed and Hanna was the center of the demonstration.

Two bands played with might and main, but nothing could be heard of them but the rumble of the bass drums. Some of the delegates struck up "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah," and the cheers subsided for a minute while a chorus of a hundred voices sang the familiar strains. It was a tremendous scene.

For 17 minutes the demonstration continued and when Chairman Lodge made himself heard, the first thing he did was to provoke another wild scene by recognizing Governor Roosevelt of

New York.

Just as Roosevelt was getting perfect quiet, in order to begin his speech, he noticed a man with a camera preparing to take a picture of the governor.

Leaning forward and pointing his finger at the men, Roosevelt cried out: "Take that thing away."

The photographer hurriedly left the building and there was great merriment.

Roosevelt began speaking at 11:28. Roosevelt said he arose to second the nomination of William McKinley. (Cheers) "The president who had had to face more important problems than any president since Lincoln (cheers) and who faced them."

Four years ago the republicans had nominated McKinley, and it was but a short time before he became the candidate, not only of the republican party, but of all those who loved the national honor (Applause).

"We appealed to the country to put McKinley in the first place, so that the country's honor might be upheld at home and abroad. He was elected, and this country has reached a pitch of prosperity never before known."

"And so it has been in our foreign relations. The situation of affairs in Cuba was such that a self respecting nation could not allow it to continue. President McKinley faced this situation bravely and wisely."

"He tried to induce Spain to leave the western hemisphere peacefully. The suggestion was ignored, and as a result the country entered upon the most brilliant and successful foreign war this generation has seen."

McKinley, Roosevelt went on to say, was for honesty at home and abroad. His policy has also brought happiness and prosperity at home.

"We are on the threshold of a new century," continued Roosevelt; "Shall America go backward?"

"No," came from all parts of the hall.

"We do not stand in craven mood crying as we look on the contest. No, we face the future with confidence, convinced in our right and believing that when peace has been restored we will enter on an era such as has never been vouchsafed to any nation of man kind."

Roosevelt returned to his seat with the New York delegation, with the cheers of the crowd ringing in his ears. He was warmly congratulated by Depew and other members of the New York delegation.

Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, was then recognized. Thurston and Delegates Yerkes of Kentucky and Knight of California, all seconded the nomination of McKinley.

Knight finished at 12:20, and was followed on the speaker's platform by Gov. Mount of Indiana. Just before the governor was recognized the convention showed its impatience for a vote by call of "Roll, roll."

Gov. Mount's speech was finished at 12:35. The tail end of his speech was frequently interrupted by the impatient crowd. 12:36 the convention proceeded to nominate McKinley.

The roll call then began, and was continued to the end.

There was great applause when Hawaii was called and cast her vote for the first time in an American convention. This completed the list of states, and after a short pause Chairman Lodge announced that 926 votes had been cast.

"Out of these," said he, "William McKinley has 926 votes. It is unanimous, and this chair declares McKinley the nominee for president (Great applause)."

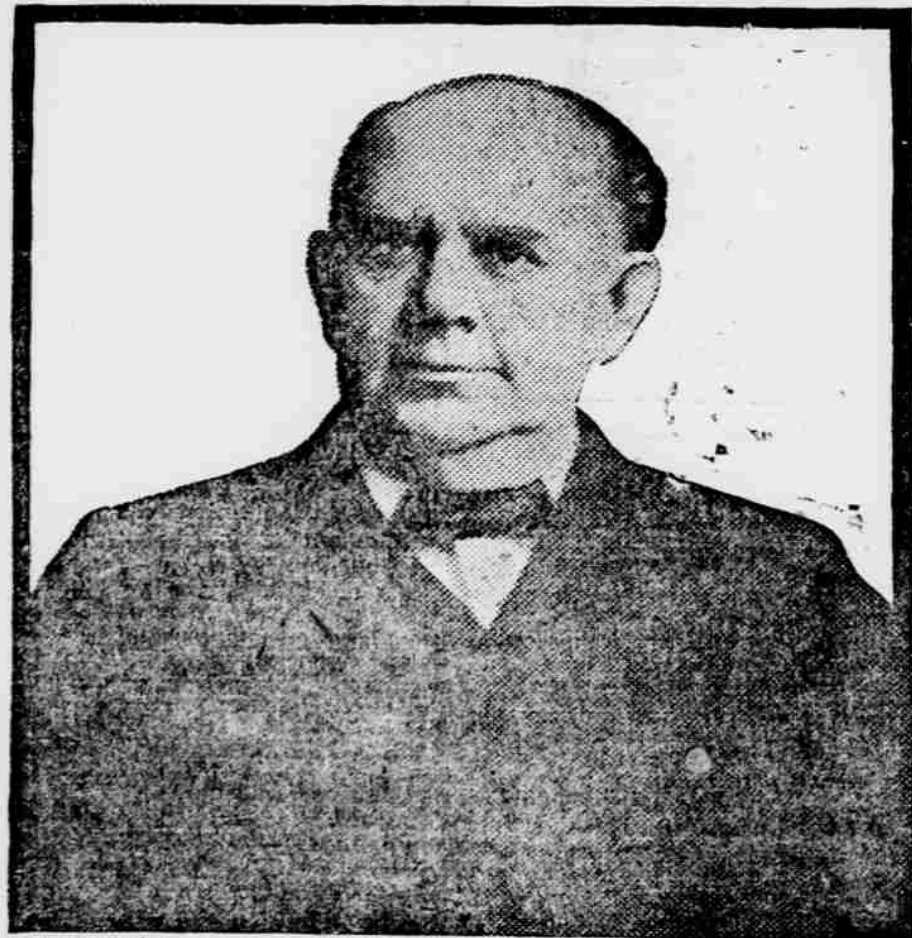
Chairman Lodge then announced that the nomination of vice president was in order, and recognized Young of

(Continued on 5th page)

QUEER LOOKING STEED.



Rough Rider Bryan: "Well, if I pilot that combination to victory I'll be a wonder, sure."—Pittsburg Dispatch.



SENATOR MARCUS A. HANNA.



SENATOR JOSEPH B. FORAKER.